

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 25

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

The population of Chili is estimated at
3,413,760 inhabitants.General Körner, of the Chilean army, is
expected to return from Europe in October.The Chilean government has now undertaken
the reorganization of the national guard of that
country. It is a poor outlook for peace when two
neighbors are devoting so much time and
energy to preparations for war.Bibles have been detained at the Calisto custom-
house on the ground of their being "prohibited
literature." That the Peruvians should be sensitive
on this point is enough to make the mummy
of a Pharaoh smile.The Financial News of May 25 publishes the
following interview with Gen. Cáceres, ex-
President of Peru, on his arrival at Buenos Aires:"You ask me as to my opinion of the financial
future of Peru. Perfectly understand that the
advent of Pirola into power means nothing else
but a sure recognition of the claims for above
£2,000,000 sterling, repeatedly, but hitherto vainly,
put forward by Messrs. Dreyfus Frères, whose
negotiations with the Peruvian government have
been a curse to the country. That these claims are
unjust there cannot be the slightest doubt, both
Congress and the law courts having rejected them
on several occasions. I would here remind you
that in 1880 Pirola, having assumed dictatorial
powers and risen to the Presidency with the
financial support of Messrs. Dreyfus Frères, and find-
ing he could not obtain by fair means for that firm
an award on their claims, actually con-
fessed, and by a special financial bill by a clause
which he forced through, in which the demands of
Messrs. Dreyfus were accepted and acknowledged.In 1881, when Pirola was overthrown, the next
government refused to recognize his arbitrary pro-
ceedings, and Messrs. Dreyfus have had to wait
patiently for fourteen years for the return to power
of Pirola. Messrs. Dreyfus again financial him,
but not to such extent as may be imagined; for
he obtained money by a special issue of what were
called condition bonds to the extent of 2,000,000
soles, at a discount of 60 per cent., of which
Messrs. Dreyfus took their share. Nothing now
remains, so far as Messrs. Dreyfus are concerned,
but for Pirola to again force these claims through
Congress. Will he be able to do it, you ask? That
is a question I cannot answer for the moment.When I took up the reins of government the
country was financially in a terribly bad state, but
I had every hope of putting things in satisfactory
condition when the revolution broke out. There
seems very little hope of Peru ever regaining her
former position, and the prospect of the Dreyfus demands ever
being settled is but the last vestige of credit my
country might ever hope to obtain. It is true we
have immense resources, but our railways and
most of our mines are practically no longer our
property.

—Señor Dr. Elias Malpartida, minister of fi-
nance, should take immediate steps to stop
what is occurring with the tonnage dues and
all the shipping will soon be driven from Callao.
The Cacerist administration doubled the rates, and
ordered the collection of these dues in Callao. The
result is that the steamer *Gulf of Ancud* has been
compelled to pay tonnage dues in the above-named
port, although she has previously been obliged to
pay them in the port of Moletto. We feel sure
that on this coming to the knowledge of Dr. Mal-
partida, he will at once apply a remedy to the evil
of which, as the echo of foreign shipping interests,
we complain.—*Peruvian Mail*, May 13.

—Some seven or eight years ago a Fuegian
youth of twelve years was taken in hand by the
Salesian Fathers, under whose care he made con-
siderable progress in the rudiments of education
and religion, and in the habits of civilization, and
was known by the name of Calafate. Four or five
months ago he was taken to the Salesian mission
at Rio Grande, on the east coast of Tierra del
Fuego, where it was proposed to utilize his ser-
vices as a catechist among the Ona Indians. He
was provided with a horse, provisions and cloth-
ing, and was sent on his mission. Three months
passed, and nothing was heard of Calafate. At
last a search party was sent to ascertain his where-
abouts, and he was discovered among his tribe in
a semi-civil condition, and had given up all no-
tions of returning to civilized life. He had married
also, and was quite happy in his savage state of
existence. He was, however, finally induced to
return to Punta Arenas.—*Chilian Times*.

Correspondence of *El Tiempo*, Buenos Aires, May 23th.

ARGENTINA AND CHILI.

Many of the better informed Argentines know
perfectly well that in case of a naval encounter
with the Chileans, and in spite of superiority of
construction, number, armament and the rest, we
should be worsted, and our superiority would only
make defeat more shameful; and this because the
Chileans are accustomed to take their seamanship
seriously, to work hard and go to sea continually,
and they take pride in the perfect condition of
their ships, the crews of which are all Chileans
with the exception of a few English engineers.

If the order is given in Argentina for ships to
put to sea, three months are required for prepara-
tion, and even then after the ships have really
been carried out, the coal is bad and there is not
enough of it, the provisions supplied by dishonest
purveyors are unentable, and a thousand other
excuses are found for returning to port and re-
suming the normal life of a navy at anchor.
Without coal and provisions, with an incompetent and
corrupt administration of naval affairs, without
transports, so necessary an adjunct in case of war,
nobody can imagine for the Argentine navy any
better fortune than that which has lately befallen
the Chinese.

Chili has coal in abundance, she possesses a
fleet of large and swift transports ready to arm in
a few hours, and is ready to enter upon a naval
war with a strong probability of victory even over
a foe possessed of far superior elements of war.

The Argentine army is in very little better
condition. There are, it is true, 100,000 Mauser
rifles in the arsenal, but the troops don't know how
to use them. The regiments exist on paper only,
the soldiers are wretched fed, badly dressed,
equally badly equipped, and possess the vaguest
idea of discipline. The officers of the army are
the same as in the navy, there are a few who work,
and aspire to serve their country, and these are
looked down upon by their superiors, who march
round full of gold stripes, twisting their moustaches
and thinking that to place the army on a proper
footing would give them a great deal more work
than they are inclined to undertake.

A few enthusiasts seem to think that in case of
war numbers of foreigners would join the Argenti-
ne side, but this may be taken *cuanto salis*.
Seeing the humbers placed to-day upon the
shoulders of the foreigner in the provinces, where
heavy taxes are imposed by corrupt and despotic
governors, it is impossible not to see that the
foreigner would rather rejoice at a change which
would reduce him to his commercial advantage, and
free him from provincial tyranny.

On the other hand, the Chilean army, small as
it is, is composed of men who study the latest
and smallest details and improvements in the
German and French armies. Besides this the
Chileans have seen many battles during the last
three years, while since the last campaign against
the Indians, which was a war of extermination
under the orders of General Rocca, the Argentine
army has had no occasion to be put to the proof,
nor has it even been exercised in the various tactics
which are absolutely necessary in view of possible
war with Chili.

A correspondent of *La Nacion* who was recently
in Chili, speaks of the Chilean soldier in the high-
est terms, and with regard to the officers there is
not the smallest doubt that they are far more
competent than the Argentines. General Körner,
to whom Chili owes its present excellent military
condition, is by no means a contemptible authority
and knows thoroughly how to create good soldiers
and efficient officers. He believes that the Chileans
are at the head of the South American powers, and
that they possess what the Argentines have not—
viz.: discipline.

The salvation of the Argentine republic lies, in
my opinion, first, in the coming of the party which
is called Independent. These, if their protesta-
tions are sincere, will not become the accomplices
of those functionaries who are dishonest. Secondly,
in the revision of the constitution, the abolition
of all the useless paraphernalia of provincial gov-
ernments, with their ministers, parliaments, and
other dependencies, which are nothing more than
excuses for the employment of those who will not
work, but live like parasites upon the body politic,
wasting the money which should be used to further
the progress of the country. The system of cen-
tralized government such as is adopted in Mexico
and Chili is best adapted for this republic.

*We are indebted to the *Review*, of Buenos Aires, for the
translation of this article.—E. D. News.

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Realized do " 900,000

Reserve fund " 900,000

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Information wanted at the British Consulate General,

No. 65, Rua 1º de Março, as to the following:

OSWALDOSTON PETER.—Information is desired as to the

where and in the disposition of the Estate of this gentleman who

died at Rio de Janeiro in 1894. It is supposed that he arrived

here about 1795 or 1796.

FELDERMAN CALLES GONDOVES.—Denies news of her brother

who was a Restaurant Cook in this City in 1893.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th June 1895.

COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT.

A young man of some years experience in English and

Brazilian houses in this port and understanding thoroughly

of shipping business and office work is open to an engage-

ment. Letters to the office of this paper with the initials H. B. C.

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With board, nice furnished rooms in a very healthy place,

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INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEAT-

TERS, a machine that will heat enough

water for a comfortable bath in five

minutes, burning an insignificant quantity of gas,

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domestic purposes, being always ready

day or night.

These machines being constructed entirely

of copper, their durability is no wise

affected by any chemical action arising from

the acid or alkali contained in the water, and

the three points of vantage we claim for

these machines over all others are:—

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corrode and wear out in a short time as is

the case with cheap iron ones.

3. That in addition to being a useful and

practical necessity, endorsed by leading phy-

sicians, it is a handsome feature of decoration

to the bath room and is guaranteed for

10 years from the date of purchase. —

We invite the public to visit our office, where it

will afford us the greatest pleasure to show this

machine working and answer any question in

explanation.

We will undertake to place this machine in

working order in your bath room for a very

reasonable price, our address is

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Rua São José,

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At either of the above places customers will find

the machine on exhibition and for sale.

AN ENGLISHMAN with several years' business expe-

rience, through book-keeper, and speaking Portuguese seeks

appointment in an English house. Highest possible references.

Letters to D. O. H. L. Caixa do Correio, 1154.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS—There were only 346 passenger and immi-
grant arrivals from across seas at Montevideo in
April and 532 departures. The arrivals from Ar-
gentina numbered 701, and the departures to 619.—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th says that
it is proposed to establish a great factory in that
city for the manufacture of railway material. A
factory which will import everything, even the coal it
requires, can be considered a very promising
enterprise.—The director-general of the census in Buenos
Aires has asked for 100 additional clerks to as-
ist in the compilation of the recent census re-
turns. It will take at least three years to com-
plete the work already mapped out in connection
with the census.—The April statistical returns in the city of
Buenos Aires show 2,287 births (of which 275
were illegitimate), 532 marriages and 1,209 deaths,
including 77 still-births. At the close of the
month there were 8,710 patients in the hospitals
of the city, and 1,526 in the lunatic asylum.—In 1894 there were in Uruguay 28,486 births,
3,852 marriages and 13,843 deaths. Of the births
23 per cent., or 6,560, were illegitimate, an ex-
hibit which reflects little credit on the country,
and in the deaths the still-births are not included.
The population of Uruguay is estimated at about
800,000.—Industrial schools are needed, hundreds of
boys and girls now idle should be busy learning
some trade. Dr. Bermejo has ordered the pur-
chase in Europe of tools and machinery to the
amount of \$5,000 to fit up a workshop. Drs.
Amador and Piz. Simon have been chosen as a
committee to select a suitable locality for the
school.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.—It is said that the authorities will concern
themselves with the purchase of a large quantity
of new armament for this country, during the
present session, on which immense sums of money
will be spent. In the meantime the poor
schoolmasters of the provinces are without their
salaries for past seven or eight months. A
little more internal economy and a little less
unnecessary waste of money would be a better
thing for the whole country.—*Times*, Buenos
Aires.—Another revolution came off in Santiago del
Estero, Argentina, on the 15th, and like its pre-
decessor of a few weeks ago, was a brilliant success.
The revolutionists attacked and captured the police
barracks and government house, and took the gov-
ernment prisoner. As before Governor Lagar was
compelled to resign. In the fight which occurred
four men were killed and several wounded. The
revolutionists at once organized a provisional gov-
ernment, and then set down to wait for advices
from Buenos Aires.—A revolution was initiated about ten days ago
in the province of Corrientes, Argentina, by a
celebrated partisan leader called Molina. He
attempted to free the town of that name, but
was repulsed by Gov. Vignoni with considerable
loss. This apparently ended the revolution, as no
thing has been heard from Molina since then. It
is known that Molina has assisted Castillos in Rio
Grande, and it is charged that Brazilians from that
state assisted him in his effort to overthrow the gov-
ernment of Corrientes.—There have been further cases of the so-called
cholera, some of them fatal, on board the
Liguria and other men-of-war in the docks at
Buenos Aires, and it is believed that they have
been produced by using the water of the docks
for drinking purposes. The unhealthy state of
these docks has frequently been remarked upon,
and now the fear has arisen that the water in
them has become infected. Should this prove to
be the case, Buenos Aires may have to pass
through some terrible experiences next summer.
—*Montevideo Times*, May 31.—With a view of fostering population along its
line, the Esenale Railway Company have
decided to grant free passes during the months of
May-October for three years in those who build
houses valued at \$5,000 upwards between the
stations General Mitre and Benazategui. The
company will free of transport all building materials
at a reduction of 50 per cent. This is certainly a
very good move on the part of the company, and one
which might well be followed by other companies,
whose local lines run through sparsely populated
districts.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires, June 1.—Dputy Ceretti of Mendoza has presented a
bill to Congress declaring free of customs duties
the oak imported for the manufacture of wine
casks, etc. In view of the necessity of importing
the wood for the construction of barrels, that being
found in the country not being suitable, it is more
probable that the bill will be passed at once.
The wine and other industries are very much
hampered by the shortage and cost of the barrels,
to be obtained at the present time in the market,
and some such measure as Sr. Ceretti's bill was
wanted.—*Revista*, Buenos Aires, June 1.—It is always a bad thing to be found out,
although it has its amusing sides on occasions,
as in the present case of the great thought-render
Onofroff, whom it will be remembered we spoke
of as being somewhat of the charlatan in his
methods when he first appeared. The exposure
of his tricks by the young man Garcia has
certainly done the thing up completely and Onofroff
is now in hot water. To prove or rather to en-
deavour to prove that the affair was genuine he gave a
special sennce to the members of the department of
hygiene, in which unfortunately he did not sustain
his character as a mind-reader and has been thrown
down from his pedestal. The most humorous part
of the affair is that on his first appearance Onofroff
gave the same gentlemen a performance, on which
occasion they were struck with wonder at the mar-
vellous powers he exhibited. Now they find out
swindler after he has been publicly exposed,
which has his humorous side.—*Times*, Buenos
Aires.—The exports from Argentina to transatlantic
countries from January 1 to May 30 included 795,
079 tons of wheat, 20,037 tons of maize, 213,887
tons of linseed, 222,497 bags of flour, 599,555
hides, 132,579 bales of hay, 512,772 carcases of
frozen mutton, 27,208 live cattle and 203,415 live
sheep. The exports of wool from October 1 to
May 30 amounted to 144,169 tons.—The immigration returns for the last four
years show a six-fold increase since 1891, and
would appear to indicate that confidence in the
Argentine republic, as a field for European labo-
rers, is again gaining lost ground. The figures
are:

	immigration.	emigration.
1891.....	28266	72380
1892.....	39972	29893
1893.....	52079	26651
1894.....	54720	29585
Totals.....	175,037	148,009

It will be noted that in proportion as the
immigration has increased, emigration has de-
creased, dropping from over seventy-two thousand
in 1891, to over seventy thousand last year, and
which was covered for the most part by laborers,
who regularly come out for the harvest, and
then return to their own country. Of the 54,720
immigrants during 1894, 37,699 were Italians.—
Argentine Budget.—The dumps in the province of Catamarca
between the police and some of the people are
getting very terrible and owing to the bad feel-
ing prevailing there were two deaths there yes-
terday. A gentleman of the name of Ruiz had
some case with the police, and their delay, etc.,
had tended to make him lose his senses. Some
of the people in the house where he was living
who regularly came out for the harvest, and
then return to their own country. Of the 54,720
immigrants during 1894, 37,699 were Italians.—
Argentine Budget.

From The Herald, Buenos Aires, June 1.

GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN INSURANCE.Under this title we wrote an article in our issue
of February 23rd last, and in the concluding para-
graph stated our intention of showing at some
future time the actual position of foreign fire in-
surance companies in Argentina, their local hear-
ing upon the country's prosperity, and the incidence of
taxation which is made to fall upon them, and
unfairly and unconstitutionally in order to protect
the so-called national companies.The position of a foreign company as compared
with what we will call for the sake of brevity a
native company, is that while the latter merely
pays a license of one thousand dollars per year the
foreign company is compelled to pay a yearly li-
cense tax, covering the city of Buenos Aires alone,
of \$10,000, \$7,000, or \$5,000, based upon the
amount of the whole paid-up capital of the
company, and a deposit of ten times this license
tax as guarantee in the hands of the Caja
de Conversion, and besides this, an inland revenue
tax of 2000 per cent. of the entire gross income of
the company throughout the republic.Moreover, the laws so enacted and worked that
no foreign company may, even if it were so mind-
ed, become nationalized by placing in the country
a capital equal to that of the largest native com-
pany, and to prevent any attempt of this kind it is
expressly laid down that the whole capital of the
company and its "direction," which may be read
"home office," must be established in Argentina
if it would be considered nationalized.A glance at the constitution, that most ill-treated
of Argentine "institutions," will suffice to de-
monstrate the fact that this discriminating legisla-
tion, which was devised by a former finance
minister for the avowed purpose of driving foreign
insurance companies out of the country, is in
complete contravention of Art. 16, which declares
that "no individual shall be taxed in proportion to
his earnings, but that the tax shall be based on
all taxation and public charges."Charging equally! Excellent method of attract-
ing foreign capital to the country!But, we may be told, if you are so confident that
this legislation is unconstitutional, why not appeal
to the Supreme Court of Justice? Well, simply
because, and this our worthy legislators know,
although we might get justice, it would probably
be so fairly and so costly, that it is better for the
foreign companies to hold on as long as they can,
especially seeing that if the Argentine govern-
ment persist in driving them out, they can still do
a large amount of impudent Argentine insurance
business in London or elsewhere, and pay no taxes
whatever to Argentina.In order that our readers may appreciate the
extent of the injustice meted out by the Argentine
government to foreign fire insurance companies
we may fix the average of the gross income of one
of these companies at \$150,000 currency yearly.The company has a guarantee in the hands of the
Caja de Conversion of \$70,000 currency, and pays
a yearly license tax which covers the city of Bue-
nos Aires alone, of \$7,000 currency, besides a li-
cense tax varying from \$200 to \$500
yearly in the provincial towns in which it sees fit
to open a sub-agency, which we may fairly say
also \$3,000 currency more, thus bringing li-
cense taxes alone up to \$10,000 currency yearly or
say 6 2/3 per cent. of gross income.Now add the inland revenue tax of 7 per cent.
of gross income, or say, \$10,500 currency, and we
have total taxation \$20,500 currency, equal to 13 1/3
per cent. of gross income!

If the agency be well and economically managed, expenses and brokerage paid in Argentina every year will be from 35 to 40 per cent. of gross income, while losses are, of course, an unknown quantity.

A company, however, whose yearly average of loss over a period of ten years is under 40 per cent. of gross income is fortunate, so that we may fairly take the following to be more or less the average of the working of a foreign fire insurance company in Argentina:—

Gross income.....	\$150,000 cy.
Expenses, 20 per cent.....	\$30,000
Brokerage, 15 per cent.....	22,500
Losses, 40 per cent.....	60,000

Surplus.....\$12,500

.....\$37,500

.....\$150,000

Now the enormity of the taxation can be gauged. From this surplus of \$37,500 currency, must be deducted taxation amounting, as we have shown, to \$20,500 currency, leaving a gross profit to the company of barely \$17,000 currency, that is to say, taxation amounts to nearly 55 per cent. of gross profits!

A year or two ago it was proposed to tax the profits of joint stock companies in Argentina 7 per cent. and to 10 per cent. upon those of banks, and such a howl was raised throughout the country that the law was repealed or modified, but when foreign fire insurance companies are mulcted as we have shown above, not a voice is raised, and we even hear that Dr. Achaval and some of his colleagues in the licensing department of the nation contemplate a still further increase for next year.

We would remind Dr. Achaval that though he may succeed in his endeavor to make it impossible for foreign companies to work in Argentina, he cannot prevent either property or persons being insured by foreign companies from without the republic, and that if he could he would be inflicting a death-blow to the commerce of his country, while the only result which may very possibly accrue from a persistence in the policy which he is said to advocate, will be the retirement of the foreign fire offices from the country to the immense detriment of the insured, and the considerable loss of the government and the nation.

In our previous article we endeavored to show that the bulk of the insurance of the property of any country must come from without, either direct or by reinsurance, and a very little serious study of the insurance question, would inevitably convince any man of ordinary attainments that the present treatment of foreign insurance by the Argentine government is both foolish and unfair, but unfortunately neither ministers nor chiefs of departments nor legislators will study anything beyond their own conception of the interests of the country, and therefore it is a hopeless task for the foreigner to attempt to get a hearing.

And the injustice is all the more glaring, because in their anxiety to protect native insurance companies, which are for the most part foreign in everything except the fact of having been formed in the country, our legislators will not allow foreign companies to nationalise their branch offices by testing capital and forming local boards here, but demand the impossible condition that in order to be considered "national" the foreign company which is probably working all over the world, shall transplant its entire capital and home office to Buenos Aires.

That is to say, all this extortionate taxation is imposed upon foreign insurance companies on the pretext that they do not invest capital, as do the native companies, in the Argentine republic, while the investment of a sum equal to all the paid up capital of all the native companies together would not suffice to admit a single foreign company under the present law, which punishes the foreigner for not doing that which itself prohibits!

And yet we frequently read in the columns of the Argentine press that foreign capital is to be attracted to this country by every means in the power of the government, of which the above may, perhaps, be taken as a fair sample.

WHEAT AND MAIZE IN ARGENTINA.

The special committee appointed by the commercial chamber of the Bolsa have drawn up a report upon the means of transport by rail to Rosario of cereals, and an ultimate view of obtaining a reduction from the railway companies on the carriage of this produce. From the report we take the following interesting data:

Average prices on board:—Wheat, per 100 kilos, \$6.50; maize, per 100 kilos, \$6.00.

The wheat crop of 1894-95 gave a very deficient yield and inferior quality. The present maize is good in yield and quality. Cost of production in the province of the Rio de la Plata:

Wheat, not reckoning rent of land, and calculating an average yield of 1,500 kilos per square (about 4 acres):

Sowing, per 100 kilos.....	\$1.30
Reaping and stacking, per 100 kilos.....	1.50
Threshing, per 100 kilos.....	1.00
Bag.....	0.40
Tax.....	0.06

Total per 100 kilos.....\$4.26

Maize, not reckoning rent of land, and calculating an average yield of 3,000 kilos per square:

Sowing.....	\$0.30
Gathering.....	1.30
Shelling.....	0.25
Bag and guita tax.....	0.40
Seed.....	0.43
Sundries.....	0.12

Total per 100 kilos.....\$3.06

The committee calculates the following average annual yield:

Wheat.....	per square	per hectare
1,500 kilos		\$88.44 kilos
Maize.....	3,000 "	1,777.88 "

The committee think that the maize export this year will amount to 1,500,000 tons.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

ARGENTINE TRADE RETURNS.

The official returns for the first quarter of the current year have been published. Compared with the corresponding period of 1894 they show:

	1894	1895
Subject to duty.....	\$25,725,587	\$21,347,597
Duty free.....	4,200,566	2,552,558
Bullion.....	660,576	1,680,395
Total.....	\$30,586,729	\$25,580,550
Exports.....	1894	1895
Subject to duty.....	\$21,764,631	\$17,712,125
Duty free.....	11,688,597	1,613,595
Bullion.....	52,821	5,331
Total.....	\$33,506,049	\$33,881,021

The foreign trade of Argentina classified according to sources of departure and arrival, was as follows:

	Imports	Exports
Germany.....	\$2,615,945	\$4,335,935
West Indies.....	11,929	521,788
Belgium.....	2,189,763	5,472,230
Bolivia.....	13,417	83,263
Brazil.....	1,035,469	4,071,566
Chile.....	5,322	1,376,548
Spain.....	667,991	386,010
United States.....	1,660,666	1,763,203
France.....	2,377,073	6,160,410
Holland.....	2,859,128	964,537
Paraguay.....	26,328	2,700
Portugal.....	397,752	27,539
Italy.....	8,710	2,638
Great Britain.....	9,218,571	6,870,191
Sweden and Norway.....	—	44,700
Uruguay.....	85,123	261,378
Other countries.....	718,078	1,599,754
Totals.....	\$23,900,425	\$33,875,690

The export trade divided into eight categories, and compared with 1894 they show:

Cattle—	1894	1895
Live animals.....	961,446	2,274,771
Animal produce.....	21,793,119	17,084,424
Agricultural produce.....	\$3,179,941	12,690,876
Industrial products.....	1,130,474	1,070,028
Forestry.....	310,650	360,156
Products of the chase.....	89,533	52,470
Animal and vegetable residues.....	120,743	49,517
Various products.....	423,457	266,214
The custom-house receipts during the first quarter were:	100,835	27,234
	1894	1895
Gold.....	\$8,465,520	6,850,988
"Paper".....	1,392,885	1,477,488

INFLUENZA.

Regarding influenza and its treatment, Dr. Andrew Wilson says:—

When a person is seized with influenza there is only one safe thing for him to do, and that is to go straightway to bed. I say this feelingly, and knowing that in my own person I twice violated this admirable rule, was in the thick of a course of lectures, the stoppage of which would have caused great trouble and inconvenience, when I was seized with influenza. I struggled on, through the awful headaches and depression, and by aid of stimulants (chiefly champagne, with dry biscuits as a food) I contrived to tide over the first day. But this is not a proceeding I should advise anybody to adopt. It was foolhardiness, I admit, and only a sound constitution, and a power of easily throwing off illness, carried me through. If I am ever attacked again under like circumstances I shall go to bed. Begin your treatment with a purgative; this is old-fashioned medicine, but it is sound in principle. Take a dose of calomel, which your chemist will supply; three grains of calomel and sufficient extract of henbane to make up a pill will suffice. Then let the food be light, but sufficient. I should never starve an influenza patient. Give him beef-ten and strong soup and milk and soda for the thirst, and other light but nutritious foods—milk puddings and the like—such as he can take. Stimulants may not be needed unless, indeed, there is great weakness and debility, in which case brandy or champagne may be given. I only used stimulants freely in my own case because I was foolish enough to move about and breathe the cold, and do the work which waited for me. Many cases do well without alcohol at all. The chief point is that the diet shall be very light and nourishing, and that the patient's room be kept warm and at an even temperature. There must be no allowing the heat to go down to a low ebb. Keep up the heat so that the room may be comfortably warm, without being oppressively hot.

Now, as regards medicines. There is no lack of advisers here, and if in multitude of counsellors wisdom be found, influenza ought to be a disease easily treated enough. I don't think we have any "specific" or exact cure for it, but I see no harm in advising that those who are so minded may try a very simple plan of treatment, which, a physician tells us, he has found remarkably successful. It is this:—Every three or four hours give the patient thirty grains of bicarbonate of potash in milk or water. The effect of this is said to be that of diminishing the fever, and of bringing about a cure quickly. There is no reason why anybody should not try this cure at least. If any other medicine is preferred, then try this mixture: Spirit of nitrous ether, half-an-ounce; liquor of the perchloride of iron (strong), half-a-drachm; ipecacuanha wine, one drachm; tincture of opium, twenty minims; glycerine, half-an-ounce; water to make up six ounces. Label: "A tablespoonful every two hours when the influenza is in an acute stage." The tincture of opium may be left out if there is much cough or lung irritation. If the cough is very troublesome let the patient inhale the steam of a pint of very hot water to which a teaspoonful of Friar's Balsam has been added. Later on, when the influenza has left the patient, if the

cough remains, clothe him warmly, give him cod oil emulsion after food, and a teaspoonful of the following in water, thrice daily:—Chloroform, syrup of squills, and ipecacuanha wine, of each one drachm; glycerine to make up two ounces.

As a tonic to enable him to pick up his strength, this will suffice:—Syrup of tolu, half an ounce; compound tincture of camphor, three drachms; water up to six ounces. Label:—"A tablespoonful thrice a day between meals." A teaspoonful of compound tincture of cinchona, in water half-an-hour before meals, thrice daily, is also an excellent tonic. *Beware of going out too soon.* Many a person has fallen a victim to inflammation of the lungs or other chest troubles, through incurring cold after the weakness induced by the influenza.

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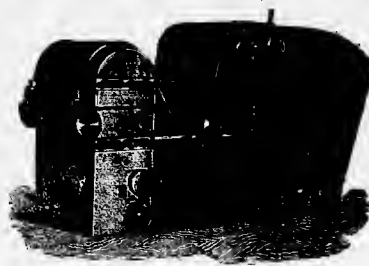
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Against sea-Sickness

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WE are glad to note the circumstance that the minister of finance has declined to be responsible for the customary appropriation for "immigration and colonization", which his colleague in the department of industry estimates for next year at the very respectable sum of 10,521,000\$. The minister points out with unanswerable logic that as the states now collect the export taxes for themselves, they should bear by themselves the expenses incurred in the introduction of laborers. And he might have gone several steps further in this question with equal justice and force. The public lands have been turned over to the states and they are now in full control of their own domestic affairs. It is proper therefore that they should bear the whole expense of their local governments, including all expenses incurred in questions like this. If the introduction of foreign laborers benefits the coffee planters of Rio, Minas and S. Paulo, then they can afford to pay the cost. It is not equitable that they should have all the benefits and pay only a small part of the expense. Besides this, immigration affects only a very small part of the country, the immigrants coming by preference to only a half dozen of the states. If the others want them they are compelled to make special appropriations and send out special commissioners. It is manifestly unfair and unjust that these states, together with those which do not seek immigrants at all, should be called upon to contribute toward the expenses of introduction for the few states which receive all who come under the general propaganda. Why should Pará and Amazonas pay for the immigrants received by S. Paulo, and then pay again for their own special importations? And why should Ceará, Maranhão, and Piahy pay for the labor needed by Rio and Minas? And still further, why should the tradesmen and artisans of the cities pay for a service which is designed for the exclusive benefit of the planters? The whole business is radically wrong. It was wrong in the days of the monarchy when the central government was supreme, and it is even worse to-day when the states are supposed to manage their own local affairs. It is an inheritance of the days when the planting class was supreme and the country was governed solely in their interests. And it is a flagrant example of the injustice which a selfish, dominant class is capable of inflicting on a whole country for its exclusive benefit. If a mill-owner, or a machinist, or a shoemaker, wants foreign laborers, he can send for them and pay the cost from his own pocket; but when the coffee planter wants Chinese, or Italians to do his work the government is asked to send for them and pay all the expenses. The only safe way to be just to all classes is to let them all take care of themselves. The government may when necessary do something to develop transportation facilities and improve ports, but beyond this it should not go.

ANOTHER good recommendation made by the minister of finance refers to the custom of making appropriations for sundry public works in the states. The sum set apart for this purpose in the budget is the very considerable total of 7,635,854\$300—a sum which is in reality thrown away. The minister says that this practice should not be continued, for it is an absolute loss of money. Had he desired to do so, he could have said that it is worse than a loss, for it is a source of waste and corruption, an object lesson of bad administration. In times of prosperity there can be no excuse for such expenditures; and if not then, how much less so now when the country is burdened with debt and maturing obligations. The Treasury has need of every milreis which it can obtain for the satisfaction of just debts and for the maintenance of necessary services. Not one *centavo* should be expended on unnecessary objects. Some of the states find it right to subsidize opera companies, to buy railways, tramways, waterworks and gasworks, to build theatres, to pension public employees, and to maintain an army of unnecessary officials. If they think it best to throw away their revenues in this manner, then let them attend to their own local improvements. The practice of appropriating national revenue for so-called public improvements, has been one of the great evils which has obstructed the development of good government in the United States. It has been an obstacle to legislation, a source of corruption, and an element of weakness. Millions of dollars have been wasted in worthless undertakings, and the people have been led to believe that they have a right to draw annually upon the public revenue for other equally worthless improvements. If the practice is once begun here, it will very soon become a burden too great for the Brazilian people to bear. As a rule, it is an assistance which the better men do not ask for; the men who clamor for it loudest are the speculators, contractors, purveyors, and others who have a mercenary interest in the expenditure of public money. By all means let the states take care of themselves, and let the minister of finance have the public revenues to meet public obligations.

THE recent extension of lotteries throughout the country can not be considered otherwise than as a dangerous element of disorder and corruption. It is the custom, we know, to consider it merely as a mild form of dissipation; an evil, of course, but one of no great importance. It is reasoned that men are born with the instinct of speculation more or less developed within them, and that they will seek an outlet for it in some direction. It is also reasoned that in lotteries, someone must gain; it is not all loss to the investors. And besides, if such institutions must exist, then they should be more or less under the control of the state, and that the public treasury should be one of the beneficiaries. This is of course nothing but special pleading, ingenious excuses for a vice out of which most men hope to gain something. The one great prize, which goes to one in ten thousand, is the sum to which all eyes are turned, and which blinds them to the weakness of their excuses as well as to the infinitesimal chance they possess of winning it. And what is still worse, it deadens them to the sordid and demoralizing influences which the vice exerts, and to the pernicious consequences which must follow in a society which encourages it. In every place where lotteries flourish, the standard of morality is low, and the people are invariably idle, apathetic, dishonest and unprogressive. Those whose sole ambition is to win a fortune by the turn of fortune's wheel will neither work nor think. And when we have a community of such idlers, we have a society essentially vicious, discontented, turbulent and decadent. For such a society there can be no real progress, for as all true wealth is dependent upon industry, so is all progress dependent upon morality. It is an evil sign in any city to see its streets full of lottery-ticket sellers, for it implies a condition of idleness, vice and moral insensibility which in time must bring utter demoralization and ruin in its train. If fortunes are to be made by the turn of the wheel, then labor will be scorned and industry will languish, and without these no country can be strong and rich. It is worth the serious consideration of the Brazilian people whether this vice—for it is nothing but a vice—should be permitted to continue. Here in Rio

the streets are full of men and boys who are busy all day long selling lottery tickets, there are hundreds of shops and offices and booths for their sale, and crowds of idlers and vagabonds are always in attendance at the places where the drawings take place. If the churches and schools could draw such crowds, it would be a bright augury for the future. Let anyone go and look at one of these crowds for five minutes, and then let him give his honest opinion of it. Even the apologist for the lottery could find nothing good and hopeful to say. In view of the fact that the evil is stealthily growing, a thoughtful consideration of its tendencies and influence can not safely be postponed.

HOW TO START A CLUB.

The Buenos Aires *Southern Cross* has an Argentine admirer up in Rosario who sends in occasional contributions on local news for the practice it affords him in English composition. A recent effort of this character tells how a new political club was inaugurated in that city, and is too good to be lost. The letter is as follows:

"My friend of major estimation. "It makes now sometime since I not write you above the happenings locals and the affairs in general. It shall be known at you that the authority was abused in my person when I found myself arrested for not have attend the exercises electorals of the guard nacional. This I carry to your knowledge, was because I am one opponent political of the chief of the regiment. But let it leave itself; everything will regulate itself; my friends influential will cause regret to the chief cited. You shall see.

"And what shall I say of the politics? All that is not of the good. I have to tell you of one chief scandal ('scandalo mayusculo') which developed itself in the last days. It causes the laughter. The Autonomist element, in short, takes itself the task of form a club—one more other club local in addition at the already existents. Indeed well; the day arrive. With one succulent meat with skin ('carne con cuero') which consumed itself in the 'Recreo Americano' remained definitely, the Sunday passed, installed and organized the said club which call itself the Club Autonomist Carlos Pellegrini, of what is president the Mister Genaro Martinez Pita.

"They made use of the word two Misters being much applauded, by the concurrenecy which they made more than hundred persons. They felt themselves full, and by consequence exalted. With the discourses and the wine strong, and the bad culture which them of itself to them is proper (I know not if the expression is grammatical) the spirits exalted themselves.

"Indeed well ('pues bien'). After of the meat with skin there was the conserved party of bone ('consabida partido de taba') and behind this one scandal fraternal which translated itself in strokes of fist and of stick, going out to show themselves arms of all classes and calibres. It tells itself that several citizens were wounded and contused. The intervention police not present itself, which calls itself much the attention, indeed the cries infernals of the struggle make themselves heard to one distance considerable. It suppose itself that not hear the force police when make scandal the party official. This is one injustice flagrant—one insult to the institutions democratical of our earth.

"After this one newspaper of the evening referring to the rennon Autonomist say 'it dissolve itself pacifically the reunion.'

"Without more I salute you with my most consideration distinguished.

"Your affectionately friend,

"ALFREDO."

THE SHIP CANAL AT KIEL.

The canal runs from Brunsbüttel at the mouth of the Elbe opposite Cuxhaven to Holtenau on the Baltic, some three and a half miles north of Kiel, with a total length of ninety-eight kilometres, or about sixty-one miles, and it is anticipated that not more than thirteen hours will be required for the passage, including the necessary delay at the locks. Its course is in a slightly northern direction for about half the distance, curving south again to the extremities, which are almost in the same latitude and as nearly as possible fifty miles distant as the crow flies.

By using portions of existing waterways at several points—of which the chief are the Eider canal, and the lakes of Schirman, Audorf and Meckel—Messrs. Lentz and Dahlstrom,

the engineers, and Messrs. Vehrings and, Philip Holzmann, the chief contractors of the works, have been able to reduce the cost to 7,500,000\$, as against a total expenditure of £ 15,000,000 on the 33 miles of the Manchester canal, where, however, engineering difficulties were met with in the diversion of rivers and existing canals, while bridges had to be erected and levels altered for several trunk lines of railway.

The difference of level between Kiel and the Elbe is very slight, and the average level of the canal will be the same as at Kiel harbor, which varies only during about three weeks in the year. For the remaining period the lock at the Hahle end will generally remain open.

The bed of the channel, for nearly forty miles from Kiel, is horizontal, while the remaining portion has a fall varying from 1 in 200,000 to 3 in 100,000. The present depth at dead low water is 20 feet, and the width 120 feet, which would allow the largest steamers and war vessels to pass, and the depth will be further increased so as to permit passenger steamers of any tonnage and draught to use the canal.

Four railways and two carriage roads are carried over it by means of opening bridges, and at Grunenthal, thirty kilometres from Brunsbüttel, a railway and road cross the canal by means of a graceful high-level bridge at an elevation of 137 feet, while sixteen ferries at distances of about four miles will be established for communication at intermediate points.

The completion of the canal will, it is expected, be followed by the construction of a first-rate naval station at Cuxhaven, near the mouth of the Elbe, where important docks are now being made to avoid the troublesome voyage up the river to Hamburg.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 10.—Senate.—Senator João Barbalho explained why he voted against the amnesty bill. Senator Coelho e Campos described the political situation of Sergipe, which has two governors, two lieutenant-governors, two legislatures, two sets of judges and duplicate municipal governments, but only one real ruler, Col. Valladão, who concentrates all power in his own hands. He laid before the house a communication from one of the legislatures memorializing Congress on the subject. The bill establishing a custom-house at Santa Anna do Livramento was referred to the committee on legislation. The bill regulating the manner of proving the death of officers of the army and navy was voted in third discussion. Senator Christiano Ottoni moved to strike out the words "and his agents" from the bill approving the acts of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. He also moved to insert an express declaration that decrees of Feb. 28 and March 25, 1894, ordering the trial of citizens by military courts, are not included in the measures approved. Senator Corrêa de Araújo spoke against the bill and Senator Joaquim Martins in its favor.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The bill exempting from competitive examination certain employees of the postoffice gave rise to a heated discussion which degenerated into personalities and became so noisy that the president was obliged to suspend the sitting. The navy bill was voted in second discussion and appropriations of 4,516,333\$080 and 3,341,816\$713 for the navy department and for that of industry were voted in third discussion.

JUNE 11.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Rodrigues analysed the constitution of Julio de Castilhos in Rio Grande do Sul. Comparing it with the constitution of Brazil, he asserted that the government in assisting Julio de Castilhos to uphold it is contributing to the subversion of the institutions of the country. He moved to publish Julio de Castilhos' constitution in the *Diário Oficial*, so that the people may see for what it is that their army is fighting. The Senate passed in 3rd discussion the bill approving the acts of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and his agents. Senator Christiano Ottoni's amendments were rejected by a vote of 27 to 18. Twenty-three senators expressly declared that their approval embraced all of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's acts without the restrictions of the committees that reported on the bill.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The proceedings of the Chamber were again disturbed by a violent personal debate. One of the congressmen called another a slanderer and, on being required by the chair to withdraw the epithet, after much reluctance finally consented to do so with the proviso that it should be replaced by some equivalent expression. Deputy Milton introduced a bill for regulating the execution of the constitutional provisions relating to citizenship. Deputy Gonçalves Lima replied to the speech of Senator Coelho e Campos and defended Col. Valladão. The Chamber voted in 2nd discussion the bill exempting from competitive examination the postoffice employees appointed up to the 29th of last November.

JUNE 12.—Senate.—The committee on the constitution reported in favor of the election of Dr. Arthur de Alencar as senator for Paraná. Baiao do Ladoeiro complained that no action has been taken on his motion of May 10th for obtaining information in regard to military murders. Senator Otteicia reviewed the financial situation of the

country, which, he says, is on the brink of bankruptcy. The government, he declared, has liabilities that it is unable to meet. He promised to continue to exert himself in opposing the squandering of the public money, although experience has taught him that his efforts will be fruitless.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Nilo Peganha defended the bill for matriculating in the military school Ensign Xavier do Valle, who has never been able to pass the respective examinations. Deputy Coelho Cintra in a speech on the navy bill censured the concentration of the military force of the country at the capital. He opposed the policy of sending wooden vessels to Europe for repairs, believing that they should be repaired in Brazil. He offered an amendment creating an admiralty like that of England. Deputy José Carlos attacked the minister of the navy and promised to repeat the dose on future occasions. He and Deputy Paula Ramos discussed the immigration bill.

JUNE 14.—*Senate.*—In secret session, which lasted from 12 o'clock to half-past four, the Senate, after a warm debate, confirmed by 30 votes to 17, the appointment of Dr. Faustin Weirbeck to the office of prefect of the federal district.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Olympio Campos said that in the report of the speech made by Deputy Gouveia Lima on the 12th inst. there had been included a document which does not belong to it. He asked the president to cause it to be stricken out. Deputy Luiz Dietri introduced a bill exempting from duty the material imported for the railway from Porto Novo da Cunha to Rio Pardo. Deputy Tonquato Moreira introduced a bill in regard to the pay of government telegraph operators. The chamber voted a motion of Deputy Leonel Filho for the appointment of a committee of five to draft a bill regulating the execution of the constitutional provision on martial law. Deputy Lúcio Müller moved to inquire whether the Lloyd Brasileiro company had bound itself by contract with the government to cause its steamers, without increase of subsidy, to make three trips a month to the northern and southern ports of Santa Catarina. Deputies Coelho Cintra and Antônio de Alencar spoke on the bill for reorganizing the service of immigration and colonization. Deputy Paula Ramos spoke on the bill relating to the property belonging to religious orders. Deputy Serzedello, Medeiros e Albuquerque and José Carlos discussed the bill on the *monte pio* of public employees. Deputies Leovigildo Figueiras and Serzedello opposed the bill on treasury employees, which was defended by Deputy Coelho Cintra. Deputy Alencar moved to refer to the budget and diplomacy committees the bill suppressing the legations in Mexico, Venezuela, Bolivia, Switzerland, Russia and Austria-Hungary.

JUNE 15.—*Senate.*—The Senate rejected a motion of Baiao do Ladoim for asking why flags were flying from municipal buildings when they were not hoisted over buildings belonging to the federal government. Senator Coelho Rodrigues asked to be excused from serving on any of the standing committees of the Senate. He had observed, he said, that the Senate never adopts the suggestions of the committees. Senator Moraes Barros spoke in favor of the bill exempting from duty coal mining machinery. Senator Lopes also spoke in favor of the bill and Senator Otizica against it.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Nilo Peganha complained that the chair had not placed on the docket the bill on postoffice employees. Deputy Gouveia Lima asked the chair to place on the docket his motion of the 11th on affairs in Sergipe.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Some sort of an epidemic disease is attacking cattle in the state of São Paulo.

—The governor of Piahy has brought a libel suit against Dr. Firmão de Souza Martins.

—In the parish of Sobral, Ceará, there were christened last year 626 boys and 527 girls.

—In the public schools of the capital of Espírito Santo there are matriculated 185 boys and 273 girls.

—At Curitiba the *Oferio Livre* and *Diário do Commercio* have suspended publication for want of guarantees.

—The election for two state senators and two state deputies in S. Paulo has been postponed from the 6th to the 30th prox.

—At the postoffice of Santa Maria in Minas Geraes there has recently been stolen from registered letters the sum of 167,500.

—Investigations made at Bahia confirm the belief that the attack on the office of the *Diário* was made by policemen in disguise.

—It is proposed to create a school of civil engineering in Bahia, like the Polytechnic school of Rio, on which the state will expend 1,000,000 by means of an internal loan. In our opinion it would be better to save the money and encourage the creation of such schools by private enterprise.

—Serious troubles have again broken out in Pernambuco. The governor's term expires today, but he refuses to go.

—After the organization of a company for supplying the market with beef at Batistão, Ceará, the price declined from 1\$ to 600 and 500 reis per kilo.

—Campos Sales and Gumide Peixoto are the candidates of the government party for the offices of president and vice-president of the state of S. Paulo.

—The *Gullemberg*, of Macaú, of the 2nd inst., published a list of 24 persons who have been charged with sedition before the district court of Alagoas.

—The opera season at Pará closed with *Aida* and selections from the Guarany. The performance, which was attended by 5,000 persons, ended at 2:30 a.m.

—The police force bill in the S. Paulo legislature fixes the force for 1896 at 3,555 men, divided into 5 battalions of infantry, 1 battalion of freemen, a regiment of cavalry and an infantry corps.

—In S. Paulo the students, imitating their colleagues of the medical school of this city, made, some days ago, a hostile demonstration towards the *Platina*, a newspaper published in that place.

—There was a state election in Rio Grande do Norte on the 14th, in which the official party triumphed almost unanimously. The official telegram says there was full liberty and good order.

—The central statistical commission of Pernambuco has published a report which places the population of that city at 92,052. The city contains 12,710 occupied and 1,411 unoccupied houses.

—In S. Paulo on the 12th inst. a tiger which was carried in a cart along Rua 15 de Novembro escaped from its cage and, as was natural, created quite a sensation. It finally entered the *Pavilhão*, where it was captured.

—A Matti Gross journal states that on the 6th ult. there was a mutiny among the soldiers employed on the telegraph line in that state and that it was suppressed on the same day by Gen. S. Jan, commander of the military district.

—The rainfall at São Paulo in May amounted to 61.2 millimetres, and the average temperature 60.6° Fahr. The maximum rainfall in one day (7th) was 35.5 millimetres, the maximum temperature 86°, and the minimum temperature 43.7°.

—The following data in regard to public schools in the state of Pernambuco have been published: Number of schools, 189 in 1894, against 109 in 1893; matriculation, 6,478 in 1894, against 4,731 in 1893; attendance, 5,024 pupils in 1894, against 4,320 in 1893.

—Telegrams from Pernambuco state that Major José Joaquim da Rega Barros was arrested on the 15th inst. and that the arrest of other persons had been ordered. The governor is said to be afraid of being deposed by his political opponents, who claim that his term of office expired yesterday.

—On June 5th, 1759, a society was organized in Bahia, under the name of "Sociedade Brasileira dos Acadêmicos Renascidos," for the purpose of writing an universal history of Portuguese America. One hundred and thirty-six years have passed and the society still exists, but the history in question still remains unwritten.

—The Pará senate has passed a resolution declaring that the attack of the French in Annam is an outrage on civilization and expressing confidence in the determination of the federal government to defend the honor of the nation. It voted a bill granting pecuniary relief to the widows and orphans of the Brazilians who were killed.

—The governor of Goyaz in his message opposes the transfer of the services of public instruction, health and police to the municipal governments, whose revenues, he says, are insufficient for the respective expenses. If that is the only objection, why not transfer to the municipal governments a part of the revenue now collected by the state?

—A Rio Claro paper says that a poor workingman had been in prison there some days because he had no money to pay a 20\$ fine imposed on him by the Paulista railway officials for jumping on a train in motion at Campinas. Had he rolled a bank of two or three hundred contos, or a railway of five thousand contos, he would have been treated much more leniently.

—There arrived last year at the port of Ceará 167 steamers and 88 sailing vessels. Of the former 63 were from the southern ports of Brazil, 64 from the northern ports, 22 from Europe and 18 from the United States. Of the sailing vessels 20 were from the southern ports of Brazil, 5 from the northern ports, 54 from ports of Ceará, 12 from Europe and 7 from the United States.

—The *República* of Santa Catharina of the 4th inst. stated that Col. Moreira Cesar would shortly leave Desterro with the 17th battalion of infantry, 300 strong, for the mountainous districts of the state for the purpose of reducing to subjection the revolutionary bands in those districts, not by means of arms but by conciliatory measures. We suspect that it will be somewhat difficult to induce the revolutionists to have confidence in peaceful overtures from Col. Moreira Cesar.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 17th gives the sad intelligence of the accidental death of a son of President Prudente de Moraes on a plantation at Ilhéus. He was out hunting with some friends, when, concealing himself in the underbrush without advising his companions, he was mistaken for an *enga* by a colonist and shot in the back, dying almost immediately. The unfortunate young man, José Prudente de Moraes, was manager of the Barreiro Vermelho plantation in the municipality of Tié, where he was highly at the Hotel Internacional, Santa Theresa, where he is only just recovering from a somewhat protracted illness.

—In Ouro Preto a subscriber of the *Jornal do Commercio* who failed to receive his paper regularly, suspected that the postoffice might be to blame, and, to settle his doubts on the subject, resolved to watch. The result was that he saw the postman take his paper and leave it at the residence of the administrator of the postoffice. The postman, when questioned, declared that he was obeying orders from his superiors. The subscriber evidently thinks that the post-office has some personal reason for depriving him of his paper, for he has ordered it to be addressed hereafter to the name of a friend. Has the postoffice a list of persons with whose correspondence it considers itself privileged to tamper?

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The new commander of the 6th military district, Gen. Innocencio Galvão, has arrived in Rio Grande and established his headquarters at Pelotas. He has issued a proclamation asking the revolutionists to lay down their arms and trust in the security offered for their rights by the state and federal constitutions. He exhorts his own soldiers in fight courageously and maintain strict discipline, and threatens to punish severely all who dishonor their uniform by committing depredations or acts of cruelty.

Col. Antonio Alves Pereira Salgado has been appointed to the command of the garrison at the capital.

A telegram of the 10th inst. from Montevideo states that Salanhia has been joined by a part of Appicchio's troops and by 300 men under Col. Portinho.

A scouting party belonging to Gen. Hippolito's command had attacked a body of revolutionists who lost five men.

In the central part of the state there had been a fight in the German colony and another at Jaguary. In the latter the government troops lost 1 officer and 11 enlisted men.

A telegram of the 11th states that at Triunfo revolutionists under Antonio Carolini and Alexandre Joaquim had captured 1,000 head of cattle. It is said that the garrison of Livramento has not received pay for three months.

Some of the irregular Castilista commandos are reported to have been disbanded on account of insubordination, and the 7th battalion of the national guard is said to have gone over to the revolutionists.

Cattle owners in Rio Grande are very much discontented and are sending their cattle to Uruguay to be sold for whatever they can get.

The *Diário Popular* of Pelotas states that a band of revolutionists, estimated at from 150 to 200, attacked the station of Brazil and cut the telegraph wires. The wires are said to be cut in the vicinity of Jaguary.

At Montevideo on the 16th inst. a meeting was held by prominent revolutionary leaders, who subscribed large sums for continuing the struggle and resolved to make an earnest appeal for pecuniary assistance from all the friends of the cause.

It was reported in that city that in the vicinity of S. Sepé Appicchio Saravia after a two days' fight had defeated Menna Barreto, who retreated in disorder. The number of killed on both sides is estimated at 30, the loss of the government troops being much greater than that of the revolutionists.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The railway conference that was to be held in this city in July has been postponed to September.

—The minister of finance estimates at 35,000,000\$000 the gross receipts of the Central railway for 1896.

—On Friday a passenger of one of the Central railway trains was robbed of 5,000\$000 at the station of Tauaté.

—It is reported in São Paulo that the Paulista will distribute a dividend of 12% for the first half of the current year.

—The people of S. Paulo de Muriel have shown their dissatisfaction with the new timetable of the Leopoldina railway by tearing up the track.

—The commission charged with the examination of the books and accounts of the Central railway has recommended the suspension of the business of collecting freights on delivery. There must be some bad debts up country.

—As nearly all the engine-drivers on the Central railway have been suspended from their places, the locomotive of the special train which conveyed the minister of industry to Salauá on the 13th inst. was in charge of an apprentice.

—It is said that the construction of the Theropoli railway will be recommenced on the 21st inst. The capital of the company has been reduced from 12,000,000\$ to 3,000,000\$, of which 2,400,000\$ have been paid up and probably expended.

—The receipts of the Bragança railway, of Pará, during the year 1894 amounted to 189,113\$124, and the expenditures to 332,220\$347. In 1893 the receipts were 171,757\$307, and the expenditures 246,517\$991. The road belongs to the state, and its economical management is probably a secondary consideration.

—According to a telegram just received from the north, the steamer *Croze Prince* has just discharged six Baldwin locomotives at the port of Caravelas (Ponta d' Arica), in the state of Bahia, for the Bahia and Minas railway. The steamer was drawing 18 feet of water, which is considered unanswerable proof of the advantages of Caravelas for ocean commerce.

—In the first quarter of the present year the number of passengers carried on cars of the tramways in the federal district was as follows: Botanical Garden 5,281,160; S. Christovão 5,665,270; Carris Urbanos 6,566,083; Villa Isabel 1,819,568; Villa Guarany 224,449; Cachambi 289,514; Carioca 233,875; Jacarepangaú 105,343; Sepetiba 3,135; total 20,176,397. These passengers were carried in 554 cars which made 419,668 round trips.

—The failure of the Central railway to furnish a car caused the death of the hooded horse Grão Pará. He had been sent by his owner, Comendador Molessto Leal, to his plantation at Sete Lagoas; but on the way he was detained for want of a car at Lafayette, where there occurred an accident that caused his death. Were the Central a private enterprise, the owner of the horse would undoubtedly claim damages; but the road being state property there is no chance for a claim.

LOCAL NOTES

—Marshal Floriano Peixoto has declined to be a candidate for the Senate.

—Gens. Ourique Jacques and Ewerton have been placed on the retired list.

—The race-horse Kean died on the 13th inst. from injuries caused by a tramcar.

—On the 22nd inst. the *Jornal do Commercio* will give a dinner at the Casino to the Portuguese minister.

—The government has accepted Rear-Admiral Firmino Chaves' resignation of the office of member of the Conselho Naval.

—The prosecution of the *Petit Journal* by the Brazilian legation in Buenos Aires will be granted a judicial hearing to-day.

—Rear-Admiral José Candido Guillobel has been appointed chief-of-staff of the navy, vice Rear-Admiral Julio de Noronha, resigned.

—In 1894 there were registered in this city 2,510 marriages, 13,657 births and 17,014 deaths. This shows a death rate of about 31 per thousand.

—The police is investigating a case in which the Banco do Commercio is said to have been robbed of 115,000\$000 by means of forged cheques.

—Gen. Ourique Jacques has resigned his position as commandant of the Escola Militar, and Gen. Francisco de Carlos Luz has been appointed his successor.

—On Friday application was made to the war department by 33 merchants and proprietors for compensation for losses which they sustained during the naval revolution in this port.

—On Friday Major Rodrigo José de Figueiredo Neves, accused of having taken part in the revolution in Paraná, was sentenced by the Supreme Military Court to one year's imprisonment.

—The *Estudo da Sud* says that "it can not be disputed that Brazil is passing through a period of moral anarchy." Call it by what name we may, it is a period which will be remembered with pain by all true Brazilians.

—The next ball at the Larangeiras Club is fixed for the 22nd inst., and a most successful evening is anticipated. The last ball was so thoroughly enjoyed that everyone will want to attend all the others through the season. Our thanks are due to the committee for their kind *lembranças*.

—We deeply regret to hear that Mr. David Scott, of the British Bank, who left here for England on the *Trent* because of ill health, committed suicide before the steamer reached Bahia. He had been suffering from melancholia for some days previous to his departure, which probably led to this act of desperation.

—The *Jornal* continues to call attention to the abuses committed by various postoffice officials, and asks for a thorough reorganization of that department. In this the whole community joins. The administration of the postoffice has become a scandal too serious to be ignored, and the government should delay action no longer.

—The "smoking concert" at the Larangeiras Club last Wednesday evening was a most gratifying success. We were unable to be present and can not therefore speak of the programme, but as we hear nothing but praise of it we may assume that it was everything that could be desired. We regret that we can not speak of these individual performances, as we are certain that they are all deserving of commendation. In common with the whole English community we shall look forward to the next smoking concert with many pleasant anticipations.

The vessels sailed with coffee in:			
United States			Tons.
June 8	New York	Mr str	<i>Imp. riv. Prince</i> 23,314
14	do	"	<i>Carlsbad</i> 1,000
15	Baltimore	Am Ingr	<i>Doria</i> 250
<i>Europe:</i>			
June 8	Hambur	Ger str	<i>Am. Maria</i> 1,026
11	Bordeaux	Fr str	<i>Portugal</i> 10
12	Marseilles	"	<i>de la</i> 8,177
17	Genua	Ital str	<i>Requinto</i> 500
18	do	"	<i>Matteo Benzo</i> 2,037
24	London	Br str	<i>Tyrit</i> 318
	Antwerp	do 1,554

MARVELLOUS DISCOVERY.

ALL THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES CAN NOW VERY EASILY OBTAIN IT.

To all places where a postal-agency exists, the salutary NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS, which contain the exact doses of Nectandra, well packed in small and resistant tin boxes, can be forwarded with the greatest dispatch and thus serve instead of Wine, Elixir, or Tincture of Nectandra Amara, the Paulista remedy, as the latter, on account of being liquid, can not be sent by mail. The effect produced by the Nectandra Amara pills is exactly the same.

Here are some of the innumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

From a mother.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphans; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectandra Amara pills advertisements in the journal *O Pais*; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully ANNA EMILIA DE SOUZA MACHADO. Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.

From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

From a sufferer.

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rua do Hospício, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO PAZO.

From a doctor.

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capivary, 14th March 1890. DR. JOSÉ VIEIRA DA COSTA VALENTE.

A business man from the interior

writes us as follows: State of Minas Geraes, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of Sr. Antero Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith \$5000 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., ANTONIO THIROPILLO 1005 Reis.

From a planter of the interior.

S. José do Bom Jardim, 8th February 1894.

Sr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Enclosed find the sum of \$4600 for which please send me by registered mail two more boxes of Nectandra Amara pills; the result obtained by our patient with the last box received has been highly satisfactory. Yours etc., MANOEL TEIXEIRA DE PAIVA ARAUJO.

THE ABOVE transcribed letters and testimonials show the great efficacy of the Nectandra Amara pills in cases of complaints of the stomach or disarrangement of the bowels and the great facility to obtain them wherever a postal agency exists. It is a remedy with which every family, father, or chief of establishment in distant parts of the country, where no prompt medical assistance can be obtained, should be provided, because this remedy is just for those complaints which occur most frequently, and from which, when neglected, ensue very often fatal consequences.

N. B. — In cases of impoverishment of the blood, weakness in the legs, swollen feet on getting up, convalescence after serious illness, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of superior Port wine, and taken on rising from bed and at the meals.

For sea-sickness, three pills should be taken the evening before going on board. In case of sea-sickness on board, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of water or good Port wine and taken until the disposition to vomit has passed. For children, half the dose is sufficient.

All persons, who have no correspondents here and desire to provide themselves with these most useful pills, should write direct to the proprietor who will remit them by registered mail to any part of Brazil or foreign country, by enclosing with the order the amount of Rs. 2\$300 for one box, 12\$500 for 6 boxes and 20\$500 for one dozen boxes; the fractions represent the amount paid to the Post Office for registering.

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N.º 72, — RUA S. PEDRO, 1ST FLOOR.
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An English or German nurse wanted in an English family for one child under two years; liberal wages; apply to Snr. Teixeira, rua Santa Luzia n. 37.

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Dr. Carlos Rudolfo von Schoeler

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS

The second ball of the season will take place on Saturday 22nd June. Any members requiring invitations for friends should apply to the Secretary.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th June 1895.

H. W. Stacey,

Hon. Secretary.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,

manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and

Japanese parchment;

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior coloured papers of various colors;

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made from the best white and tinted papers;

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made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the

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x x GORDON & PRESS x x
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TRY

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Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "Order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is: DR. BANDEIRA, No. 75 Rua 1.º de Março, from 1 to 3 p. m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

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